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Amnesty Group, Belfast Women Win Peace Prize

LO, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Amnesty International, the organization fighting human rights violations throughout the world, won the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize today.

Williams and Mairread, leaders of the Northern Ireland women's peace movement, were awarded the prize by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Amnesty International said it used its force to protect the cause of human life. Amnesty International has given practical support to people who have been persecuted because of their race, religion or political views.

Two Belfast women were named for the movement they led to end the violence in Northern Ireland.

"The 1976 and 1977 winners are grassroots movements which should be backed by most people," said Tim Greve, head of the Norwegian Nobel Institute.

In Belfast, Miss Corrigan wept when told she and Mrs. Williams had won.

"It's just overwhelming," she said. "This is a tremendous encouragement for us in our work. I accept the award on behalf of those people of the world, particularly in Northern Ireland, who have worked and are working so desperately for peace."

In Stockholm, Thomas Hammarberg, the chairman of Amnesty International's executive committee, said, "We will use the money to build our organization in countries where we are weak or nonexistent at the moment. We need to strengthen the organization in several Asian, African and Latin American countries."

"Our work is important because there are political prisoners in 70 to 75 countries. In more than 40 countries people are tortured and in more than 120 countries there is still the death penalty. We see an increase of the death penalty for political crimes."

In Moscow, Andrei Sakharov, who won the prize in 1975 but was refused permission to receive it in Oslo, said that he approved of the award to Amnesty International.

But the Norwegian public strongly favored the two Belfast women and gave them the people's peace prize in Oslo last December.

The Nobel Peace Prize has been under severe criticism the last few years for awards the jury has given to controversial politicians.

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Mrs. Betty Williams (left) and Mrs. Mairead Corrigan, leaders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement, who were yesterday awarded the 1976 Nobel Peace Prize. They are shown in Belfast last year, after Mrs. Williams' car was slightly damaged by a brick.

"I welcome that decision because I have a very high opinion of that organization," he said. "Amnesty International has strong international authority because of its goal of achieving observation of human rights worldwide without concern for political or social systems."

Amnesty International was formed in 1961 by British lawyer Peter Berenson. It has 180,000 members in 107 countries, with 1,666 affiliated groups. It has national committees in 34 countries.

"The Nobel Committee has in the year 1977—the year of the

considerations prisoners—wanted to honor the organization with the Nobel Peace Prize for the efforts it has made to protect this group of prisoners against the treatment that violates human rights," the committee said.

Conscientious prisoners are defined as those who are imprisoned because of their political views, their race or their ethnic background.

By coincidence, a worldwide Amnesty International week began today, organized to bring the plight of the world's political prisoners to the public's attention.

In a formal statement today, Amnesty International called on all governments to "release all prisoners of conscience" and to abolish torture and the death penalty.

The Nobel Committee cited the Belfast women for forming their peace movement after the killing of three children in Belfast on Aug. 10 of last year. "During a short period of time the two women had set off a wave of public sentiment within great parts of the population, not only in Belfast but throughout all Northern Ireland," the committee said.

Rings Smashed, Police Say

Arrested in Spanish Raids Leftist, Rightist Terrorists

MADRID, Oct. 10 (AP).—Police claimed today to have smashed two of Spain's major terrorist rings—one leftist and one rightist—after 27 persons were arrested in weekend raids.

The crackdown brought the arrest of a suspected terrorist since a wave of political violence erupted more than a year ago.

Police said 15 persons arrested in the weekend were members of the extreme-left organization, the Basque Liberation Front, responsible for kidnappings, assassinations and a series of police killings.

The group is accused of an attempt to assassinate Juan Carlos, the king, and a commander of the Basque Liberation Front.

Police said 12 rightists were arrested in another crackdown in the Basque region.

The group included a magazine, El Papus, in the Basque region, killing 15 persons and injuring 150.

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separatist terrorist who on Saturday ambushed and killed the president of the provincial government and his two police bodyguards.

Police arrested more than 20 persons in the hunt for members of the separatist organization ETA.

ETA said it would continue to fight against the government until the Basque region was given independence and a Marxist state could be formed.



Amadou Mahtar M'bow

Belgrade Conference Speech

Unesco Chief Criticizes U.S. For Holding Back Payments

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (AP).—The director-general of Unesco scolded the United States today for withholding its contributions to the organization, saying that such pressures are "intolerable."

In an address to the Belgrade conference that is reviewing the 1975 Helsinki accords, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, head of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, had equally sharp words for Romania over the detention last year of a Romanian employee of Unesco.

Mr. M'bow reviewed Unesco contributions to détente since the 35-nation Helsinki agreements were signed in 1975. His criticism was that "no institution can usefully and efficiently serve the community of nations if the member states do not respect their commitments guaranteeing its autonomy."

He did not mention the United States by name, but said, "A government marking its disapproval in relation to such and such a decision taken by a constitutional organ of the organization which it belongs to, by withholding all or part of its contribution... is a financial pressure on the whole of the member states."

The United States has not made its contribution of \$54 million for this year and next. Congress voted to withhold funding because of anti-Israeli resolutions approved by Unesco in 1974.

It subsequently voted, however, to pay \$17 million toward this year's budget and it has said it intends to pay the rest of its contribution through next year, but the funds have not reached Unesco.

Without mentioning Romania by name, Mr. M'bow alluded to the case of Sorin Dumitrescu, director of Unesco's division of water sciences, who went to Bucharest last year on an official mission. He was detained on charges of not complying with Romanian law by remitting part of his foreign earnings to Romania. He submitted a letter of resignation, which he later said was written under duress.

Citizens Abroad

Paris chapter of Tax 39 for Americans Abroad said today that U.S. citizens residing in France can sign the petition and postmark it at the Paris office of the American Legion on Wednesday.

Communist in France Reject Socialist Bid for New Talks

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The French Communist party's newspaper, L'Humanité, today rejected Socialist proposals to resume negotiations in an effort to patch up the leftist union for the legislative elections next March.

Replying to a statement yesterday by the Socialist party that it was ready to resume talks "without precondition," L'Humanité charged that the Socialists "refuse to take the indispensable step that we ask them to."

The two parties, along with the other parties in the Leftist Radical Movement, suspended negotiations last month on the issue of updating their 1973 Common Program electoral platform as the Communists demanded sweeping nationalizations of more than 700 firms. The Socialists and the Leftist Radicals rejected the demand.

The newspaper Le Figaro today published a poll indicating that 50 per cent of Frenchmen would vote for the left if the elections were held now, 47 per cent for the center-right government coalition and 3 per cent for ecological candidates.

A similar poll conducted last month said that 83 per cent of the French favored the left while 47 per cent supported the government coalition.

Spanish Political Mood Is Soured by Growing Economic Deterioration

MADRID, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Four months after Spain proudly and euphorically held its first free elections since 1938, the nation has begun to sink into a rudderless mood of despondency and uncertainty.

The widespread climate of disillusion which is most sharply expressed by politicians and the press, stems in part from the millennial hopes that at times enveloped the June 15 parliamentary elections. Democracy was frequently viewed more as a goal—an oasis—than a method of government.

Premier Adolfo Suarez, who heads the minority center-right government that came out of the elections, has found that it was easier to dismantle the creaking structure of the Franco state than to build a new one. Moreover, as Spanish politicians try to strike a consensus on such momentous issues as the shape of a new constitution, Mr. Suarez finds himself grappling with a crippling economic crisis that is reaching truly alarming proportions.

Economics is not Mr. Suarez's strong suit, and throughout his

Madrid and Opposition Parties Forge the Beginnings of a 'Social Pact'

first year in power he shunned hard-headed decisions, arguing that only a popularly elected government could make them. After the elections, his government devalued the peseta, which had come under international pressure, and talked of a far-reaching economic program that never got off the ground.

"Social Pact" Forged

Over the weekend, Mr. Suarez finally convinced the leaders of Spain's political parties to his offices at the Moncloa Palace on the outskirts of Madrid, where two days of talks forged the beginnings of a "social pact" designed to arrest the economic deterioration that has soured the political mood of the country.

According to one government estimate, between 12,000 and 15,000 businesses may go bankrupt by the end of the year, caught in a credit squeeze and a wage spiral that shows signs of soaring out of control. Meanwhile, inflation looks as if it will top 30 per cent this year—the highest rate in the industrialized

world. Consumer prices for the first seven months of 1977 rose by 16.9 per cent, and in the month of August they rose by 3.2 per cent.

The government had originally suggested that wage rises be held to a maximum of 17 per cent, but recent settlements have topped 40 per cent—and there are predictions that others will go higher.

The sickly stock market has hit its lowest point since 1948, and between 800,000 and 1 million people are out of work.

"It's fatal," said a Spanish housewife who voted for the Spanish Socialist Workers party last June. "It's worse under Suarez than it was under Franco."

She was not talking about the mounting cost of living—in fact, an inheritance from Generalissimo Francisco Franco in some regards—but the clear dangers that economic discontent will be transformed into political radicalism of the far right or the far left.

Under the outlines of this week's "social pact," both wage rises and the cost of living index

Unesco Asks New Ban

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union appealed today for a ban on weapons that lower the nuclear threshold—a clear reference to the neutron bomb.

Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov was quoted as saying, "Can we seriously speak of the rights of man and leave man exposed to the effect of such weapons?"

His appeal came as NATO defense ministers met in Bari, Italy, for discussion of nuclear strategy, including potential deployment of the neutron bomb and Cruise missile.

Cosmonauts Returning to Earth Soyuz Mission Ended After Docking Failure

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts had to abandon their mission in space after an unexpected docking failure today. They prepared to return to earth only a day after being launched into orbit.

The cosmonauts, air force Lt. Col. Vladimir Kovalenok and flight engineer Valery Ryumin, a civilian, were launched yesterday toward a rendezvous with an orbital station and had been expected to stay in orbit through the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution Nov. 7.

Trouble occurred at 7:39 a.m. Moscow time, when the cosmonauts tried to dock their Soyuz-25 space capsule with the 7.5-ton orbital station Salyut-6, according to the Soviet press agency Tass.

First Space Trip

Col. Kovalenok and Mr. Ryumin were then ordered to prepare to return to earth. Late this evening, there was still no word on whether they had landed; both were on their first voyage into orbit.

It was the second such failure in a year. Last Oct. 16, two other Soviet cosmonauts failed to dock with an orbiting station and came down so hastily that they splashed into a lake in Central Asia by mistake.

The latest mission ended, according to Tass, after the automatic guidance system brought Soyuz-25 to within 400 feet of the Salyut station.

"Deviations from the planned docking regime" forced the crew to cancel the maneuver, Tass said, and the men were ordered to prepare to return to earth.

"They obviously have some serious problems with docking," said a Western diplomat who follows the Soviet space program closely. "It's embarrassing for them that it happened just at this time, but I wouldn't be surprised if they had a backup crew ready to take their places quite soon."

The flight had been heavy with symbolism. The two cosmonauts rode their ship into space from the launch pad from which the Soviet Union put the first Sputnik into space on Oct. 4.

1987. They carried with them a copy of the new Soviet Constitution adopted here last Friday and news of the launch was given prominent display in this morning's edition of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper.

The failure struck a sour note in the crescendo of celebration already beginning for the 60th anniversary of the revolution. The news was broadcast over national radio and television during the day, but without elaboration on what went wrong.

While the Soviet manned space flight program is believed to be concentrating on the effects of prolonged weightlessness on human beings, the longest that Soyuz crews have been able to

stay in space so far is 63 days. A U.S. Skylab crew remained in space for 84 days in 1974. The last Soviet team came down after 18 days in orbit in February of this year.

In June, 1971, three Soviet cosmonauts died while returning to earth after their capsule apparently suffered catastrophic decompression. In April, 1975, a Salyut station, lost a solar energy panel and could not be manned.

In August, 1974, Soyuz-15 was unable to dock with another Salyut station and in April, 1975, an unnumbered Soyuz craft with two cosmonauts aboard was forced back to earth after the third stage of the launching rocket malfunctioned.

Israel Starts New Settlement On West Bank, Plans Another

TEL AVIV, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Israel has established a new settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan, a Jewish Agency official said here today.

The official said that half of the new outpost, Kefar Ruth, is inside Arab territory captured during the 1967 war.

It was set up last week as part of a program approved by the former Labor government. According to the plan, which has been ratified by the current Likud government, another settlement in Arab territory will be established within the next week.

Similar settlements approved by the Likud government since it gained power last May have brought criticism from the United States, which said the settlements were illegal and hampered Middle East peace negotiations.

Dayan Has 4-Point Plan For Middle East Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (AP).—Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan today proposed a four-point plan for a Middle East peace treaty. The plan called for continued Israeli control of the West Bank of the Jordan River and security of the Jordan's sources, which are in Lebanon and Syria.

His other two points, spelled out at a half-hour news conference, were insured security for Israel and freedom of navigation in Middle East waterways—which include the Suez Canal, the mouth of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Agades.

Meanwhile, a UN report disclosed that Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog had told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that Israel had to limit re-entry of Arabs displaced by its 1967 occupation of Arab territories because "certain Arab governments" were trying to infiltrate "Arab terrorists, arms and explosives" across cease-fire lines.

Waldheim estimated that 234 displaced persons had returned in the year ended June 30, running the total to more than 9,000 since June, 1967. A General Assembly resolution last year called for the wholesale return.

The West Bank, formerly part of Jordan, and the Golan strip, formerly under Egyptian control, are earmarked in a controversial UN plan for the establishment of a "Palestinian entity."

Mr. Dayan rejected the idea of a Palestinian entity or state. He also rejected participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any new Geneva Middle East peace conference, even if the PLO reversed its position calling for the destruction of Israel and accepted a 1967 Security Council resolution asserting Israel's right to exist.

He said that a U.S. working party on procedures for a new Geneva conference, shown to the Egyptians, called for participation of the PLO, but he said the one shown to him did not.

On Sept. 2, Mr. Dayan said, at the suggestion of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, "We provided a draft text for a full peace conference." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Syria Demands PLO Talks Role Asking Control Of Water Sources

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Syria insisted today that the Palestine Liberation Organization be represented at Geneva peace talks. The statement was seen as a hardening of Arab positions.

"Syria will never go to Geneva without the PLO," Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam declared in an interview. This was the minister's first public statement since he conferred with President Carter in New York last week.

At the same time, the Syrian government newspaper, Tishrin, said Damascus continued to demand a global solution to the Middle East problem, based on two principles: complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of Palestinian national rights.

In view of Syrian insistence on PLO participation at Geneva, it was considered unlikely that Egypt and Jordan could accept the U.S.-Israeli procedural proposals which provide for participation by Palestinians other than the PLO.

Mr. Khaddam is to tour Arab capitals in a move to explain his government's position on the Geneva conference and discuss the next Arab moves, according to informed sources. Syria is pressing for an Arab summit conference to review alternatives to the Geneva peace talks.

Also taking a harder line, the PLO reversed its position calling for the destruction of Israel and accepted a 1967 Security Council resolution asserting Israel's right to exist.

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FBI Nominee In Hospital Again

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson Jr., President Carter's nominee to become director of the FBI, was hospitalized today for treatment of a herniated disc that developed following abdominal surgery, the White House said.

The 58-year-old judge developed a herniated disc in his abdomen as a result of abdominal surgery that in August successfully corrected an aneurysm of the aorta, the White House announcement said. The White House said Judge Johnson's condition was not serious but would require several weeks of rest.

A spokesman for the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had been scheduled to open confirmation hearings on the nomination tomorrow, said the hearings had been postponed. Judge Johnson underwent surgery shortly after Mr. Carter announced that he had selected him to succeed Clarence Kelley as FBI Director. Mr. Kelley will retire Jan. 1.

61 Die in Crash Of Indian Trains

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (UPI).—An express train from Calcutta hit a standing freight train today at Naihati station, 350 miles south of New Delhi, here, and the accident killed at least 61 persons and injured 150, officials said.

The condition of 81 of the 150 injured is serious and the death toll is likely to rise, they said.

Reports from the scene said that the engine and two sleeping coaches of the express train were badly damaged in the accident.

Mobile Weapons' Role Debated S. Missile Plans May Hint Shift From Deterrence Policy

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The Carter administration's plan to develop mobile M-X intercontinental ballistic missiles may signal a significant change in the Pentagon's philosophy of nuclear war. The move, which would place the nation's nuclear deterrent on mobile launchers, is seen as a shift from the "peace through mutual deterrence" policy of the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations to a more flexible, "peace through superior power" policy.

The deployment of 300 M-X missiles, scheduled to begin in the next few years, could represent a shift in the Air Force's role in nuclear war. The Air Force has long been the primary provider of nuclear weapons, but the M-X missile, which is designed to be launched from a mobile launcher, would be operated by the Army.

Longer Survival
The Air Force also contends that the M-X missile would provide a longer survival time for the United States in the event of a nuclear war. The missile is designed to be launched from a mobile launcher, which would make it more difficult for the Soviet Union to target and destroy the missiles.

Gen. David Jones, the Air Force's chief of staff, said, "I think it is a long time before the Air Force could claim that the M-X missile is a more survivable deterrent than the current force."

Gen. Alton Slay, the Air Force's chief of research and development, said, "The M-X missile is a more survivable deterrent than the current force. It is designed to be launched from a mobile launcher, which would make it more difficult for the Soviet Union to target and destroy the missiles."

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RAIL COLUMBIA—Costumed dancers run past copy of the Pinta during Sunday's 13th annual Columbus Day parade to celebrate Spain's sponsorship of Christopher Columbus' 1492 voyage. Despite a steady rainfall, hundreds of Hispanic Americans representing 22 Spanish-speaking countries marched up New York's Fifth Avenue in their native garb. Holiday is celebrated on nearest weekend to Oct. 12.

Families Ask U.S. Court Backing Sterilization of 3 Retarded Girls Is Sought

By Diane Henry

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10 (NYT).—In a suit that runs counter to the widespread efforts of the public, courts and government to protect the rights of retarded children, the parents of three severely retarded young girls are waging a compelling fight here to have the operation performed on their children.

Everyone involved in the case—the lawyers on both sides, the hospital that is refusing permission to operate and the doctors—agrees that the operation would be beneficial. At issue is an emerging body of law that has been used effectively to protect the rights of the retarded and to end sterilization abuses.

The girls, all of whom go to a school for the blind in Hartford, are listed in court documents as Susan Ruby, Valerie Diamond and Lynn Pearl, but the names are fictitious to protect the privacy of the girls and their families.

Lynn is 15, blind, retarded, epileptic and has little useful speech. She is a very docile teenager who likes to play on a Pogo stick. With supervision and assistance she can dress herself.

Valerie is 13, blind and deaf as well as severely retarded, according to court testimony. Her mother contracted rubella (German measles) when pregnant with Valerie. The girl has frequent episodes of bed-wetting and can dress herself only with continuous prompting. She can feed herself, but often forgets to chew. She is a diabetic, and she is self-abusive.

Susan, 12, whose mother also contracted rubella, is blind, deaf and retarded. The principal of her school for the blind has testified that Susan is a "particularly strong and violent little girl" who bites, hits and kicks other children and sometimes adults. She has poor toilet hygiene and cannot dress alone.

Dr. Newton Osborne, a gynecologist for the University of Connecticut Hospital, which is refusing to perform the operation, said that the surgery was "medically indicated."

The families have been turned away from several private Connecticut hospitals as well.

Thwarting them in their two-year legal struggle have been the tremendous gains made by the champions of individual freedoms and rights who have won many successes in trying to protect the mentally retarded, especially the approximately 5 million retarded who are capable of functioning in society, often working for salaries and marrying. By comparison, there are only about 300,000 severely or profoundly retarded people in the country, according to the Association for Retarded Citizens.

The discovery of sterilization abuses, beginning in 1973 with a scandal involving two black girls aged 12 and 14 who had been involuntarily sterilized in Alabama, led to a public cry to end all sterilizations that did not have the individual's consent. The reforms followed.

"It's a fascinating constitutional conflict," said John McKenna, the hospital's attorney. He has cited many cases in his arguments that upheld the rights of retarded children. But he added that there was no question that the hospital would honor the parents' request if a legal solution could be found.

In the arguments for sterilization, there are in the court documents many testimonies that these children cannot be expected to take or manage birth control methods and that they would never be able to cope with pregnancy. But seemingly of even greater concern to those who work with the children is the common assessment that menarche will compound the difficulties of their already crippled lives.

The planned surgical procedure is a hysterectomy, the removal of the uterus. The girls would not be able to conceive or menstruate.

Menstrual Trauma
Only Susan has begun to menstruate and school officials testified that this has been extremely traumatic for her. Anne Lesser of Oak Hill School in Hartford said that the staff noticed when Susan was menstruating that she became "more irritable and seems to be more easily frustrated in her simple learning tasks... her attention span is shorter and she is more likely to thrash around aimlessly. We are certain she is losing some educational opportunities because of these periods."

Judith Meers, attorney for the families, told the court that because Susan did not comprehend what was happening to her during menstruation or when it would end, her tantrums were so severe she "sometimes has to be restrained during these periods."

After two years of considering all the legal arguments and the pleas of the family, Federal Judge Joseph Blumenfeld said that he was "inclined to give relief here" to the family. But he is obviously still perplexed by the legal conflict and has ordered lawyers to research more state law, some of which he suggested himself, which might resolve the problem.

"I propose... to put somebody's feet to the fire. I just don't know what kind of fire or whose feet," Judge Blumenfeld said.

Tasmania Span Opens
ROBART, Tasmania, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Tasmanian Bridge, closed since January, 1975, when a ship crashed into its center span, causing the loss of 12 lives, was reopened to road traffic yesterday.

On Attack Victim, 20 Penis Reimplantation Done in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

ATLANTA, Oct. 10 (WP).—A young man's penis, amputated in an act of revenge, has been reattached here by surgeons who hope they have restored to the youth a fully working organ.

The seven-hour operation, performed three weeks ago by a team of Emory University surgeons, began six hours after the 20-year-old student at a college near Atlanta was allegedly attacked by the estranged husband of a woman the youth had been seeing. The surgeons used powerful microscopes to aid them in the operation.

The treatment—if it is successful, which may take months to know—could be a triumph. There have been only three successful reimplantations of severed male sex organs reported in medical history.

Two of the successful operations took place last year, one at Nare Medical University in Japan in June and the other at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in August.

Surgery in Trenton
Another apparently successful operation was performed last April in Trenton, N.J.

The weapon that was used early in the morning of Sept. 15 on the college student was a butcher knife.

For some time, according to Georgia Bureau of Investigation agent Mike Carruthers, a student had been dating the estranged wife of a 24-year-old laborer.

Late on the night of Sept. 14, the laborer allegedly set out with his half-brother—an 18-year-old who looked up to the older brother as an athlete—in a borrowed truck. The older brother was intoxicated either on drugs or alcohol and carried a pistol and the knife, Mr. Carruthers said.

Back Door
The two entered the apartment of the student by a back door just after midnight. The younger brother allegedly held the gun on the student's roommate while the laborer went into the bedroom where the student was studying, choked him into unconsciousness, tied him up and then performed the mutilation.

According to the police, the brothers next choked the roommate into unconsciousness, then left. The injured student awoke, managed to untie himself, clasp towels to his wound to staunch the bleeding and revived his roommate, who drove him to the college infirmary.

The student and the amputated organ were taken to a hospital 20 miles away. A urologist there

phoned a friend, Dr. David O'Brien, a urologic surgeon at Emory University, to say he was speeding the organ—which was carefully wrapped and chilled—to Emory.

Dr. O'Brien called Emory plastic surgeon Luis Vascones, a native of Ecuador, who had adopted the new microtechniques for the many delicate reassemblies that plastic surgeons do.

Recent Literature
Dr. O'Brien was doing another operation that night, a kidney transplant. But he found time to scan the recent literature on penis transplants.

Dr. Vascones also had read the recent articles. "It was fortunate," he said. "And the boy had a two-hour trip here. So we had time to plan."

The patient arrived at Emory Hospital at 5:30 a.m. By 6:15, he was in the operating room. He was conscious and calm and, while he had lost some blood, was in generally good condition. The attack's knife had been sharp, so the cut was clean, which meant that at least some of the internal parts could be seen.

A Cross Section
Because of the nature of the cut, the internal parts were seen in cross section, as in an anatomical drawing. "And the surgeon's job was, in effect, to complete the drawing—to probe, find and then try to rejoin the finer structures."

Dr. Vascones worked very slowly. The sewing of veins and arteries, some a little less than four-hundredths of an inch across, was painstaking and tedious. Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Vascones and four assistants traded tasks back and forth.

Six surgeons in all did some of the work as the morning progressed. There were also two anesthesiologists and four or five nurses at various times.

At 1:15 p.m., the operation was completed. The patient—who is bearing up well under the circumstances, the doctors say—is still urinating

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Lockheed Units Shut by Strike

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (UPI).

More than 15,000 machinists struck Lockheed-California's three aircraft plants today after negotiations over pay and fringe benefits broke down.

The walkout at the Burbank, Palmdale, and Sunnyvale plants was the second strike by machinists in the aerospace industry in the last week. A walkout at the Boeing Co. last Tuesday virtually shut down production of that firm's jet airliners.

Lockheed-California manufactures the L-1011 TriStar jetliner in Palmdale, two types of Navy patrol planes in Burbank and the Navy's Trident missile in Sunnyvale. A Lockheed spokesman said that production of all three aircraft would be delayed and that the company is ready to resume negotiations.

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MXing Up SALT

While President Carter has been working toward a new agreement with Moscow to limit strategic missiles, the Air Force has been burrowing away in the Pentagon with plans for a new giant and mobile missile. If it should ever see daylight, it will profoundly change American strategic policy and increase the risk that a diplomatic crisis might escalate to nuclear war.

The subterranean image is appropriate. Each huge "MX" (meaning "missile, experimental") and its launching crew would travel through a concrete tunnel a dozen miles or so in length. It would, when launched, burst through the surface at some surprise spot along the tunnel.

MX is a response to two possible threats and an alleged need. One threat is to our present force of land-based missiles (ICBMs). In some rather implausible scenarios, which assume a perfectly executed massive Soviet attack, they might all be destroyed in their underground silos. The second threat is to the Air Force's job—and jobs. One way to respond to the increasing vulnerability of our present ICBM force would be to place a larger proportion of missiles on virtually invulnerable submarines. But given Carter's decision not to build the B1 bomber, de-emphasizing the land-based missile force would leave the Air Force with no new major strategic weapons system—a real threat to any military bureaucracy.

The alleged need as defined by the Air Force is for a very large missile capable of destroying Soviet land-based missiles in their fortified silos. Since the Russians rely more heavily on large land-based missiles—they represent some 70 per cent of Soviet strategic power compared with only 25 per cent for the United States—MX would amount to a first-strike weapon. A force of 300 MXs could destroy the entire Soviet land-based force in half an hour.

Imagine a moment of escalating tension: Moscow would face the dilemma of either

firing first or risking the destruction of its missiles in the ground. The Air Force contends it needs such threatening missiles to match those the Soviet Union is now deploying. But so long as the bulk of American weapons is invulnerable to a first strike, no national Soviet leader would attempt it. So there is no reasonable case for a new family of heavy American missiles like the proposed MX. That leaves the question of whether to deploy smaller missiles in mobile form, at much less cost.

The political puzzle is how the hugely expensive MX, each costing about \$100 million, has got so far. Last year the Senate Armed Services Committee—a body hardly unsympathetic to military requests—asked the secretary of defense for a full study of the future of the land-missile force and its role in American strategic policy. The committee stipulated that the conclusions "should represent presidential policy." The study has not been made.

It is clear, however, that it is not Carter's policy—as it was not his predecessors—to pose a first-strike threat to Soviet nuclear forces. Moreover, the President hopes that arms control agreements will ban all mobile missiles, for once deployed they could not easily be counted and limited.

Last week it became known that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had tentatively recommended "full-scale" development funds for MX. His spokesman denied that the recommendation was merely a "bargaining chip" to be traded away in the present SALT negotiations. Even if it is, the President must reject the idea. Today's bargaining chips have a disturbing tendency to become tomorrow's arms control problems. The last "chip" was the Cruise missile, now causing serious difficulties for arms control. Once again, technology seems to be driving policy—and driving it in the wrong direction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

How U.S. Retirement Should Work

The graying of the United States has transformed politics and it is about to transform the nation's retirement policy. Last month, with uncommon speed and near-unanimity, the House voted to lift the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70 and to eliminate mandatory retirement altogether for employees of the federal government.

The Senate is now pondering the same measure, but its bill would still permit the mandatory retirement at 65 of teachers and high-paid executives to meet the fears of schools and corporations that younger talent would be denied employment and advancement. Many businessmen remain opposed to the legislation because of the uncertain consequences for pension arrangements and personnel policies. Unions are opposed because they fear higher unemployment among younger workers. The administration, also worried about unemployment, is lukewarm.

Some of the concern arises from the confusion of two distinct policy issues in one bill. To eliminate all age limits on work is one question; to raise the age for mandatory retirement to 70 is another.

The opposition to any age limit on work is, clearly, appealing in principle. The courts and Congress have established that the right to a job should be determined only by ability and not by color or sex—until a person turns 65. Now the idea is dawning that this is both arbitrary and discriminatory. In a recent poll, 83 per cent of those questioned agreed that "nobody should be forced to retire because of age if he or she wants to continue working and is still able to do a good job." That well explains the political momentum behind the demands for change, not only in Congress but in many states and inside many businesses. If Congress fails to address the situation, the courts probably will.

Poignant arguments accompany the demand. Many people feel no automatic loss of ability or capacity at age 65. That age crept into social custom and law because Bismarck used it for a public retirement program in Germany in the late 19th century—when life expectancy was much shorter than today. The age was borrowed by Social Security in the 1930s and it is common today in pension and retirement plans. Incalculable human talent—and spirit—has been wasted as able workers have been forced into premature idleness. Now that most people live well beyond 65, while the value of their pensions declines dramatically with inflation, the problem has been greatly compounded.

But the attractive principle of judging every worker individually must not be hastily enacted, for two reasons. First, it would unsettle existing work arrangements throughout the country in wholly unpredictable ways. No one can be sure of the financial and social costs. Second, the principle has a

disruptive corollary: If workers are to be judged individually on merit at retirement time, they will inevitably come to be judged more severely throughout their careers, perhaps losing the virtual tenure and job security that have been acquired over recent decades—and not just on campuses.

Employers typically give workers a test run on a job for a relatively few years, or even months. After that, firings are rare even where competence and productivity are in doubt. In part, this tenure tradition persists because employers can count on a terminal date for the retirement of inferior workers. If workers come to be judged on merit and productivity in later life, they will face less lenient judgment in earlier life as well.

In light of these competing rights, it would be irresponsible to legislate a principle before the consequences are understood. Fortunately, a major experiment is at hand. California has recently abolished all mandatory retirement. Congress should await the results before imposing the experiment on the entire nation or the federal government.

Extending the productive work years to age 70 would be just as arbitrary as the past fascination with 65. But given the changes in life expectancy and the social value of moving toward a system that weighs individual merit and capacity, it is an attractive proposition.

No one really knows how many workers would claim the extension; the trend in recent years has been toward earlier retirement, not later. What people seem to want most, and deserve, is greater choice. The savings that business firms might make on pension funds from later retirements could perhaps be invested in incentives for the earlier retirement of workers who lose their effectiveness. In no event should the legal opportunity to work until 70 diminish workers' financial opportunity to retire sooner. That would be peddling backward in the name of progress. Congress needs time and care to weigh this factor.

Congress should also give employers with union contracts at least two years, as proposed, to examine the consequences of a change and to renegotiate retirement features. The secretary of labor, with particular responsibility for reducing unemployment, should retain the power he now has to authorize earlier mandatory retirement whenever the national standard causes social hardship.

Recognizing the merits of a move away from mandatory retirement at 65—or, indeed, any automatic age—we urge Congress to accept the principle and to place the country on notice of a change to 70. At least a year for planning the transition, however, is essential; two years are probably desirable. The available experience could then be absorbed and incorporated into the law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Meaning What You Say

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—In the winter of 1976, as he moved toward the nomination, Jimmy Carter was asked in an interview what he would do about Vietnam war resisters. He stated out his position in these words:

"In the area of the country where I live, defectors from the military service is almost unheard of. Most of the young people in my section of Georgia are quite poor. They didn't know where Sweden was, they didn't know how to get to Canada, they didn't have money to hide in college."

"So for a long time it was hard for me to address the question in objective fashion, but I think it's time to get the Vietnamese war over with. I don't have any desire to punish anyone. I'd just like to tell the young folks who did defect to come back home, the whole thing's over."

To some people who were making up their minds about Jimmy Carter, that answer meant a good deal. It indicated that he was a man of compassion, and a man who understood himself well enough to learn. He held to the position through the campaign.

This past weekend President Carter signed into law a bill that strips much of the compassion from one part of the program he put into effect, as promised, his first week in office. The law will deny veterans' benefits to many of the ex-servicemen whose discharges have been upgraded under the program, among them some men who had long served in Vietnam and were even decorated before getting into trouble.

No Veto

White House aides explained that the President did not like the bill but was afraid Congress would pass something worse if he vetoed that. That calculation may be right. Even so, his signature sends a message: On a matter of human concern, closely identified with him, Jimmy Carter chose not to fight.

If only Vietnam were involved, with the special emotions it still arouses, the episode could be written off as of limited significance. But what Carter did on this nasty little bill may be symptomatic of something more general and more troubling. To put it bluntly, there is a growing sense of uncertainty about what really matters to him.

He proclaims new policy of reducing American arms sales abroad. Then, in the four months following the proclamation, he approves sales of more than \$4 billion.

He cancels the B-1 on the ground, among others, that Cruise missiles will be more effective than a new manned strategic bomber. Then he agrees to an appropriation of \$20 million to explore converting the F-111 into a strategic bomber.

He insists that continued regulation of natural gas prices is essential. Then he lets the senators filibuster that and be squashed without the courtesy of being told about the change in tactics.

The sense of uncertainty about the depth of his commitments could have extremely serious consequences for Carter in Congress. For politicians see no point in taking risks for a leader who says something is vital to him but may not mean it.

The B-1 provides a current example of the danger. When the President made his bold decision to cancel it, some Democratic congressmen from districts where the bomber or components were

to be made resisted local pressure and supported him. Their help was crucial; a move to force continued production lost by just three votes in the House. Now Carter's apparent willingness to consider another bomber has left them politically exposed. The House is due to vote again soon on the B-1, and this time it could go the other way.

In short, some members of Congress are getting the idea that when Jimmy Carter says he really cares about something, he may not mean it. I think that feeling has a lot to do with the President's mounting political troubles. If he allows it to take hold, his whole program—energy, tax reform, arms control and more—will be in jeopardy.

The White House might say, in defense, that Carter must deal with some rough characters on Capitol Hill. That is true. There is plenty of evidence these days of a mean, peevish spirit in Congress. Some of the same people who want to punish Viet-

nam veterans with less than honorable discharges are actually trying to deny funds to help settle Indochinese refugees in this country. But a President can hardly impress Congress by giving way on his stated objectives to the point of raising doubt about his belief in them.

Successful politics requires two things that sound inconsistent but are not: commitment to principle and an ability to compromise. It is necessary to accommodate other views without giving the impression that you have given up your own.

I think that Jimmy Carter does have commitments, but his rush to make great changes in Washington has put them under great strain. When Congress begins to tamper with a plan, he seems to lose his footing. He has been accused in the past of unwillingness to compromise; now he may be going too far to get along.

Somehow he must find a middle way to more modest but still principled objectives.

From the 'Roof of the World'

By David S. Broder

LHASA, Tibet—And now, as the saying goes, for something completely different. An American political reporter, who has been accustomed to think of Tibet as a remote, exotic, and often a place to write from "the roof of the world."

Do not expect this scribbler to resist temptation. Tibet is a wonderful place to visit and, after a stay limited to three days, the temptation is strong to say you would not mind living here. The mountains are magnificent. The weather in this 12,000-foot-high valley is so mild that you can shed your early-morning sweater well before noon. The air is so pure and the sun so bright that in two days you have a deep tan.

Beyond that, there is the priceless art produced in the court of the Dalai Lamas and preserved by the Communist masters of today. Tibet—a richness of color, fabric, tapestry, fresco and gold beyond description. Unfortunately, you cannot just call up your travel agent and say, "Book me on the next tour to Tibet."

Lowell Thomas, the world traveler who is a member of this party, was "the last American out" in 1949, two years before the Chinese moved in and made Tibet an "autonomous region" ruled from Peking. Last year, the door was opened for the first time to a party headed by James Schlesinger. This group is headed by George Bush, the former head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking.

For reasons best known to themselves, the Chinese have built the airstrip serving Lhasa more than 50 miles northwest of the city. You alight from the Tsyushin aircraft that has brought you from Chengtu and head off on a two-hour drive that provides an indelible introduction to this hidden land.

Beneath the brilliant blue sky and the distant snow-capped mountains, the dominant color of the landscape is brown. Bare cliffs rise from 1,000 to 5,000 feet from the valley floor. Giant boulders spill from their sides.

The land is rocky and barren with clumps of brush, like the high country of western Montana or Wyoming. But there is plenty of water in the valley floor, with rivers collecting the streams that flow down from the mountains. Along the riverbanks grow willows, their green and gold providing a needed touch of color. The road is dirt-bumpy and muddy. At points it is pinned between the cliffs and the river in a series of hairpin turns.

Where a washout has occurred, the passengers climb out, while the "Bushes" Red Flag limousine and the smaller Shanghai sedans for the others are maneuvered to safety. At other places, the valley broadens, and fields of cabbages and barley, orchards and grazing land line both sides of the road.

The first signs of life are rude habitations—stone and mud, with thatched roofs and stone fireplaces in the fields. Then you see the Tibetan peasants, dark-faced men and women with bright teeth. You share the road with yaks and cattle, sheep and goats, donkeys, small Tibetan ponies with red pompoms in their bridles, and ugly bristle-haired pigs.

A solemn-faced boy, riding bareback on his pony, does not acknowledge you. But another lad, barely nine, staggering under a heavy load of straw, turns and waves. Women, with bright bandanas on their dark hair, triangular brown wicker baskets loaded on their backs, smile a greeting.

It is a scene from a storybook, and you long to stop for a photograph. But the convoy—military jeeps and aid—does not slow its pace. Along the way, there are signs of the change the Chinese have brought since they ended the rule of the god-king who reigned as deity, even a simple wheeled cart.

A telephone line parallels the road. There are two tractors in the field, a new bridge across the river, compounds for Chinese migrants, with concrete barracks and tin roofs that shine in the sun. As you near Lhasa, the dirt turns to cobblestones, then pavement. You pass a cement plant, make a curve, and there is the Potala—the Dalai Lama's hilltop palace, dating from the 7th century. Across the brown landscape is stretched a red banner, exhorting the workers to greater efforts in the spirit of Chairman Mao and Hua. It is a fitting symbol of the ancient theocracy and the new Communist state that co-exist so uneasily in this exotic corner of the world.

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John Dornberg

From Munich:

To portray West Germany as being on the brink of a Nazi renaissance... is patently absurd. But...

MUNICH—The question has certainly been asked frequently in the past and usually answered with a categorical "no." Is there a danger of neo-Nazism or an anti-Semitic revival in West Germany?

It was raised again recently following disclosures about incidents involving 11 young students at the Bundeswehr University in the Munich suburb of Neuburg.

During a drinking party there last February, the officers—all 20 to 21-year-old high school graduates studying for college-level degrees—allegedly sang the Nazi party's "Horst Wessel" song, shouted "Sieg Heil" and symbolically cremated Jews by throwing pieces of cardboard with the word "Jew" scribbled on them into a fire.

That incident, followed by another in April involving swastikas smeared on a term paper, was covered up by school officials and did not become public until 10 days ago when a Frankfurt daily reported it.

Though the Defense Ministry launched an immediate investigation and the lieutenants have been suspended from duty pending disciplinary hearings which could lead to discharge from service, the official inclination has been to dismiss the matter as a "drunken act by immature young soldiers with a deplorable deficit of historical information and understanding."

That is probably a fitting description.

Commentary

Coincidentally, it is also a sad commentary about West Germany's educational system which, despite improvements in lesson plans and the contents of textbooks, has continued to skirt teaching about the causal relationships of modern German history. Hitler's rise to power, the Third Reich, and the crimes committed in Germany's name.

However, the Neuburg affair is not the first to raise disturbing questions about the Bundeswehr or its officers.

One need only recall last year's scandal when ex-Luftwaffe Colonel Hans Ulrich Rudel, Hitler's "favorite officer" and known since the war for his espousal of extreme rightist causes, was invited as an honored guest to a "tradition-inspiring" reunion at an air force base.

In defending Rudel's presence, two generals—subsequently sacked by Defense Minister Georg Leber—said that ex-Nazi Rudel "has as much right to speak in public as ex-Communists now in parliament." They specifically named Herbert Wehner, the

Social Democratic party's leader in the Bundestag.

Disturbing as such incidents may be, it would be wrong to regard them as symptomatic trends or attitudes in West Germany's "renewed army of 'eds in uniform.'" But are they

flexible of the society as a whole? Unfortunately there have been other recent indications that the near-hysterical hunt for terrorists and radicals of the extreme left, West German public opinion and too many politicians, inclined to turn a blind eye to the threat from the far right.

That threat, to be sure, is minimal. More so, perhaps, than one posed by the terrorists, though they number only a hundred hard-core activists, an estimated 1,000 sympathizers have managed to infiltrate and dominate the headlines and the government to the brain paralysis.

The Vote

Moreover, to keep matters proper perspective, it is well to recall that in last year's general election the three main democratic parties—Social, Free Christian—together polled more than 90.1 per cent of the vote whereas the 14 splinter radical parties also on the left had to divide the remaining ten tenths of a per cent between them.

Of those radical parties, two largest—the Communists and the extreme-rightist National Democrats (NPD)—each got only three-tenths of a per cent.

For the NPD in particular, he obtained more than 4 per cent coming within a hair's breadth of three elections and years ago.

Today, close to bankruptcy, the NPD is virtually defunct as an own claim of 10,000 members probably an exaggeration.

But despite that, the trend, some worrisome though remain.

What happened to the 11 West Germans who for the NPD in 1968? For did they vote in 1972 and where are they currently? Is their political activity pursuing their political goals?

Some, it appears, are active clandestine neo-Nazi groups grouplets which thus far shown no ambition to go beyond being an ally.

According to various estimates there are 140 such extreme and neo-Nazi organizations among them, with a membership of around 15,000.

The Signs

While this would represent significant decline from the '60s when membership judged to be more than 100 some 40,000 alone in ultra-nationalist and radical-right groups—numbers alone do tell the entire story.

There are signs that their bership, after reaching a peak, is again increasing, becoming younger, and that the group seeking links to neo-Nazi neo-fascist organizations of West Germany, especially in the United States.

They have become more militant, strident and overtly Semitic in their pronouncements more conspiratorial in their and, above all, more violent incidents of street battles on the rise, so are cases suits on journalists who tried to report on the gatherings, either in rented halls or outdoors.

Use of weapons and exp by radical rightists has grown, as has their penchant wearing uniforms and displaying symbols or slightly variations of them.

To portray West Germany as being on the brink of a Nazi renaissance, as some West penn observers have done some months, is patently absurd. But for West Germans selves to ignore the symptoms and the signs of the Nazi renaissance is to ignore the threat the extremists left.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 11, 1902

ROME—Again one of the glories of Rome has changed hands, the Villa Borghese having been purchased by the government and the King. The government contribution was 3 million lire (\$120,000), King Victor Emmanuel finding the rest of the money required by the creditors of the Borghese family. The villa will be presented to the City of Rome and the King intends to erect a statue to his father.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1927

BUFFALO, N.Y.—The most overworked and exploited members of our society are the working-class mothers of two or more children," said Prof. Paul H. Douglas of Chicago University at a conference on family life. "We have been concerned with the protection of women who work in stores and factories," Prof. Douglas said, "but we have tended to forget the lot of working-class mothers in the home."

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to Revive Economy

Chinese Workers to Receive First Pay Rise Since 1950s

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Chinese workers will soon get their first wage rise since the 1950s, Chinese officials say, part of Peking's major efforts to revive the country's economy and speed modernization.

The move is one of the most sweeping and controversial since China's new leaders have taken since the death last year of Mao Tse-tung and the subsequent arrest of the country's radical leaders. Mao had opposed the use of material incentives as being a form of capitalism.

There is a discontent among factory workers over the long freeze on wages and the abolition of bonuses in the Cultural Revolution. In the last few years, wages have risen only 2 to 3 percent, compared with an average of nearly 10 percent over the previous 15 years.

There are new raises, which have been decreed in a recent national conference by the Communist Party Central Committee, are aimed at raising the living standards of workers at the bottom levels of the eight-grade wage system.

Moreover, the new raises are to be given to workers in the lowest two grades and to those in the highest grade who have made the biggest jump in pay.

The decision to raise wages has been made under intense pressure for much of the last year. It aroused sharp opposition from radical articles in the Chinese press, which suggested that some workers have viewed increases as a bribe for material incentives.

Analysts here believe the current limited increases may be the result of a compromise decision designed to give the economy a boost at the moment when the government is planning to open for further discussion.

Question of Incentive. Moreover, although the current increases do constitute a material incentive on the surface, at the same time, because the top grades will not receive pay increases, they narrow the differential between the highest and lowest grades.

Hence, Peking's policy-makers can assert they are actually moving to eliminate incentives, a Maoist goal.

The formula adopted for the current raises follows closely a proposal outlined two years ago by Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior party premier, in a policy document.

ment entitled "Some Problems in Speeding Up Industrial Development." At the time, Mr. Teng was severely criticized as a rightist for the views expressed in the study.

The decision to raise wages now raises several critical questions for China. One is whether the pay increases will tend to be inflationary. Over the last 25 years China has largely—but not entirely—avoided inflation through government control of prices and wages.

Inflation and GNP. But if a large number of workers suddenly receive a wage increase without a concomitant expansion in the supply of consumer goods on which to spend their money, would this be inflationary? Analysts here think not, since the total wage increase will probably add only \$1 billion or \$2 billion to China's gross national product of about \$300 billion.

Another problem some economists have cited is that the pay increase will tend to divert scarce investment resources away from other important sectors of the economy, like agricultural mechanization, purchase of foreign technology or modernization of the army. However, if the wage rises do succeed in stimulating the workers and lead to faster economic growth, that problem would take care of itself.

Perhaps the greatest danger is that the pay increases might widen the gap between the city and the countryside which Mao had long been working to close. The raises are only one of several policy changes that could have this effect. Another is the decision to re-emphasize quality education, science and technology, and to allow talented students to go directly to college without having to spend several years working on farms.

Extent of Coverage. Overall, according to Li Hsien-shan, a deputy premier and financial specialist, 50 to 60 percent of the urban work force will be covered by the increases, 800 million people live in the cities.

Mr. Li, in an interview in the Wall Street Journal last week, said the raises will average somewhat less than 15 to 20 percent, with workers in the lowest two grades and those in the highest grade making the biggest jump in pay.

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GROUNDING—Belly of giant Pregnant Guppy cargo plane rests on shattered light plane at Van Nuys Airport in Los Angeles Sunday after apparent loss of hydraulic power on landing caused four-engine turboprop to crash through a line of parked airplanes. Although fuel leaked from the small plane, there was no fire.

After Initially Grim Prospects for British-U.S. Plan Outlook Improves for Rhodesia Peace Effort

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Oct. 10 (WP).—A little more than a month after its publication, the latest British-U.S. plan for a peaceful resolution of the 12-year-old Rhodesia conflict has undergone a dramatic reversal from its initially grim prospects and now appears to have at least a chance of success.

To the surprise of many observers here, the plan has stirred a whirlwind of diplomatic activity in this region, drawing in all the countries from giant Nigeria to tiny Malawi. Special messages and envoys are buzzing from one capital to another throughout southern Africa, with the secret diplomacy apparently centered here in Lusaka and even more unexpectedly in the Malawian capital of Lilongwe.

"There is going to be a lot

of talking in the next few weeks," said a Zambian official.

After the furtive visit of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to this capital two weeks ago, despite the virtual state of war between the two neighboring states—there is a feeling here that "anything is possible now," as a Western diplomat put it.

Indeed, if 12 years of off-again, on-again Rhodesia negotiations have proven anything, it is that appearances are highly deceiving, "no's" are never final, militant words should not be taken at face value, and hope springs eternal. After all, it was less than a year ago that Mr. Smith and the African nationalist leaders were fighting over the unsuccessful peace plan of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The latest plan calls on Mr. Smith to hand over power peacefully to Britain, the former colonial power in Rhodesia, and provides for a peaceful transition under British and United Nations auspices to black majority rule by the end of next year through elections based on one man, one vote.

Observers regard the secretive comings and goings of a Swiss-registered executive Gulf Stream jet belonging to the private British peace entrepreneur, Tiny Rowland, as just the tip of the hidden diplomacy now taking place.

Mr. Rowland is chairman of the British conglomerate Lombe, which has extensive investments throughout southern Africa and thus a direct interest in peace in Rhodesia. He regards himself as a "revolutionary capitalist." It was a Lombe plane that brought Mr. Smith here on his secret mission and probably Mr. Rowland who arranged for the meeting.

Another Visit?

The same Swiss-registered jet was again sighted here last week, but its passengers remained unidentified, adding to the sense of mystery and uncertainty about what is going on.

There already has been a lot of highly unusual diplomatic shuffling about the region. In the last two weeks or so, South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha has visited Malawi for talks with President Hastings Banda, and so too, have two moderate black nationalist leaders of Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Nkomo.

Mr. Banda, a maverick black African leader who has quietly kept his ties to South Africa, apparently has offered to act as a go-between in what may be an attempt to rally the moderate Rhodesian black leaders behind the leadership of Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front.

Mr. Nkomo appears to be emerging as the favorite candidate of both white and black leaders in this region, probably also of both the East and West, to become the first black president of Zimbabwe. He is acceptable to Mr. Smith and has strong diplomatic backing here and in many other African capitals.

But whether his chief rival, Robert Mugabe, who leads the more radical wing of the Patriotic Front, will bow to his leadership remains a big question. Officials

of the Minge and Nkomo factions were meeting here this week to discuss a fusion of their two separate political organizations.

But Mr. Mugabe failed to show up, leaving the outcome very much in doubt.

These meetings, like the Smith-Kaunda and Botha-Banda ones, bear testimony to the reverberations that the British-U.S. proposals have caused in the region so far and seem to suggest that they are being taken seriously.

At first, none of the interested parties had anything good to say about the peace plan. It met with marked reservations and conditions from the "front-line" states, a rough "interrogation" from South Africa, an apparent outright rejection from the Patriotic Front and a scathing attack from Mr. Smith himself.

Since then, however, the "front-line" leaders have approved the plan as a basis for further negotiations. Nigeria has come out in support of it, the Patriotic Front has called for more talks about it, and Mr. Smith has invited special representatives of Britain and the United Nations to come visit Salisbury to discuss it.

In addition, the UN Security Council has just agreed to the first step toward the involvement of the world body in trying to carry out the plan. Last Tuesday UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim named the highly respected Lt. Gen. Prem Chand of India, who led peacekeeping forces in Cyprus, to be the UN representative at talks on Rhodesia.

While all these steps forward do not add up yet to a total acceptance of the British-U.S. peace plan by any party, they do seem to indicate that the "front-line" states, anyway, regard it as the best hope yet for a solution.

"We could not reject them," a Zambian official said of the proposals, "because there would have been nothing better to replace them with."

Perhaps the best backhanded compliment to the British-U.S. initiative has come almost unnoticed from Moscow. Last year, the Russians virulently attacked the Kissinger plan. This time, they have maintained their silence, apparently fearful of antagonizing their African allies.

Belgrade Alleges A Currency Plot

By David B. Ottaway

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Yugoslavia has charged about 300 persons with changing money illegally into Western currency and draining capital from the country, the national news agency Tanjug said today.

Yugoslavs and Yugoslav émigrés in Western Europe apparently set up dozens of dummy foreign firms to which the "hard" Western currency was transferred. Yugoslav citizens may hoard foreign-currency deposits but changing the relatively weak Yugoslav dinar into Western money is forbidden, except in certain commercial transactions.

"More than 300 foreign firms and 20 banks in various countries worked in cahoots with unscrupulous individuals in attempts to jeopardize the stability of the Yugoslav economic system," the report said.

Damage Is Put at \$115 Million

Rains Slacken, Italy Flood Fears on Wane

TURIN, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Heavy rains slackened today, reducing prospects of further flooding in northwestern Italy following a weekend of devastation that left damage estimated at more than \$115 million.

At least 16 persons died in the rains and flooding that began Thursday and officials said more bodies might be found as relief work continued.

Officials said the letup in the rain also was causing the level of the swollen Po River to drop. Fears of flooding in the river's rich farmland basin to the east were diminishing.

The rains and flooding cut railroad lines and highways, caused factories to shut and deposited mud and debris in homes in the northwestern Piedmont and Liguria regions around Turin and Genoa.

About 150 Italian Army soldiers were helping relief efforts in the area and two battalions were ready to move in if necessary.

The reduced rainfall allowed authorities to reopen to heavy vehicles roads leading to the Mont Blanc Tunnel to France and the Great St. Bernard Pass through the Alps to Switzerland. Only light vehicles had been allowed on the roads during the last three days.

Still out, however, were the

main international railroad line leading to Geneva and Paris and another line leading to the mountain city of Domodossola. Both were put out of commission when raging floodwaters caused a bridge to collapse.

Officials said service on the Domodossola line would not be restored for at least 60 days.

Small Roads Blocked

Although most major highways and roads were back in service, authorities said dozens of smaller roads were still blocked by debris or closed because of potential rockslides, especially in the hilly region near the city of Alessandria between Turin and Genoa.

Eleven of the flood victims died in the Alessandria area. Officials said several more may have lost their lives when a nightclub near the Orba River was washed away by floodwaters.

Officials said 82 towns and cities in the region had heavy flood damage and dozens of factories were destroyed.

Near Pavia, floodwaters carried away an estimated 10,000 turkeys from a poultry farm, officials said.

Steel Mills

The interruption in railroad service also threatened to cause the closing of two steel mills near Novara that were unable to recycle ore or keep their blast furnaces going without continued rail shipments.

Novara officials also said the flooding had damaged grape harvests in the area and may have damaged extensive rice crops.

Officials at the main farming center of Parma, however, said fears of flooding in the Po River Basin were diminishing.

At Alessandria, scientists noted that the level of the Po had dropped 24 centimeters since last night.

St. Mark's Square Flooded

VENICE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Floodwaters invaded Venice's St. Mark's Square and other low-lying areas of the city today—the first high water of the season.

4 Held in Bid to Kill

Thai King Bhumibol

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Four Thai Muslims, reported to be members of a southern Thailand separatist group, have been arrested on charges of trying to assassinate King Bhumibol Aduladej.

Thailand's state-run radio said today that the four confessed that they belonged to a sabotage wing of the Pattani United Liberation Organisation. They said they were responsible for two bomb explosions two weeks ago at Yala in southern Thailand. King Bhumibol, 49, and Queen Sirikit were unhurt in the blasts but 47 persons were injured.

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A Quilting Bee In French Bonnet

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, (IHT).—Patchwork, a craft that came from America's pioneering days, when every scrap of fabric was precious, has become a favorite pastime with Frenchwomen.

An exhibition, at the Galerie Arlette Texier, 26 Place Dauphine (until Oct. 22), shows a selection of quilts made by some 500 French students of American Sophie Campbell.

Mrs. Campbell started the courses three years ago "with two pupils" at Le Rouvray, a shop specializing in quilts that belongs to Diane Armand Delille. An American married to a Frenchman, Mrs. Delille is responsible for introducing quilts to the French.

But the first exposure came at Galerie Knoll a decade ago when Yves Vichet, then director, brought over from New York an exceptional collection of American quilts, including new ones by Rudi Gernreich. The show was a success and the quilts a sellout.

Then, five years ago, Mrs. Delille, who runs an antique shop in the country, decided to open a small gallery on Rue Maître Albert.

Three years later, she ran out of space and moved to a larger locale at 1 Rue Frédéric Sauton. There, she now displays quilts and rustic furniture to recreate an Early American decor.

She is widely followed. Every

American quiltmaker Sophie Campbell (r) with Odette Toulton, one of her French students.

F. Peletan-SIPA.

other decorator's shop in Paris sells quilts, both old and new. The women's magazines have been offering how-to methods, sometimes complete with kits, such as "Le Petit Patchwork de Sophie."

At Salle Drouot last spring, a sale of American quilts brought a roomful of amateurs and sold out, despite the fact that the quilts were not first quality. Even the word, patchwork, unknown here a few years ago, has filtered into the French language and is often used in political circles.

By far the most positive aspect of that fad is that it has introduced a new craft to Frenchwomen, many of whom have become addicted to it. Odette Toulton, for one, found herself with a lot of free time after her children were grown up. Being very good with a needle, she found quilting a challenge and a refreshing experience. An early student of Mrs. Campbell's, she has one of her quilts in the exhibition, a handsome, re-

Paganini Prize Awarded

GENOVA, Italy, Oct. 10 (AP).—Soviet violinist Ilya Grubert today was awarded first prize in the Nicolo Paganini International Violin Contest, 83 part of the prize, consisting in a million lire (about \$1,800), the winner will give a concert, here Wednesday playing the Guarneri Jesus violin which belonged to the 19th-century Italian master.

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strained brown-and-white assemblage "that required 2,350 pieces," she said. Her interest in personal and artistic quilt making three years ago, she started making three more for each of her children. Although she speaks no English, she collects books on patchwork and knows her way around the Log Cabin, Star of Bethlehem and Baby Blocks patterns and has a particular fondness for Amish quilts.

Mrs. Campbell teaches twice a week at Le Rouvray and occasionally goes to the provinces. She is proud of the results and of her French students. Of all the 100 quilts on display, she

said some are for sale, the others just for show. "Not so many of my students want to sell," she said. "They get very attached to their work."

That rush of interest in quilts, Mrs. Campbell thinks, is due to the fact that her students have found a way of expressing themselves, which they have not had before. "As in America, it also has to do with a return to nature and basic art—and how much knitting can you do? This is much more creative."

The Bicentennial has also helped. "Since the Bicentennial," Mrs. Campbell said, "the French think all American things are chic."

It remained the only variety in Italy for a considerable time, according to Filiny, and was called asparagus by the Romans too, though they were the ones who taught it to form heads, but not immediately. It seems unlikely that the education of lettuce had occurred by the 1st century, for Columella, who lived in that century, mentioned a number of kinds of lettuce, but gave no inkling of acquaintance with heading plants.

New Name
When a spikeless lettuce was achieved, it needed a new name, and the Romans had one ready for it, *lactuca*, milky plant, because the cut stalk exudes a sticky white fluid which looks like milk, causing the Romans, by a natural association of ideas, to deduce that it needed to be watered, if that is the appropriate term, with milk, so that was what they did. (The "milk" turns reddish brown on exposure to air; if you buy a lettuce which seems to be turning brown at the cut end, this does not mean that it is beginning to spoil.)

Central Stalk
The lettuce of those times did not form heads, but put out leaves from a tall central stalk, which our cultivated varieties remember only when they go to seed and send up their seedstalks. For this reason the ancient Greeks called lettuce "asparagus," a word then applied generally to all spike-like plants, which was monopolized only later by the plant which bears that name today.

Hippocrates said a good word for lettuce, and Theophrastus recorded the presence of four varieties—flat-stalked, round-stalked, Lacomian, and white; the last was the sweetest and tenderest and was the first to reach Italy, at least by 500 B.C. when it is

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FASHION

Counseling U.S. Women How to Dress for Power

By Georgia Dullea

NEW YORK (NYT).—One reason women are having so much trouble getting into the executive suite is that they haven't a thing to wear. Or so say the mostly male clothing consultants who are counseling businesswomen on how to "dress for power."

Dressing for power is not as simple as dressing for dinner, but the game is said to be worth the candle. AT&T may call and say, "We saw you in a bar and you looked so powerful we want you on our team."

Powerful does not necessarily mean fashionable. Shawls are fashionable in New York now, says FIT, the Avenue women are clutching shawls. Meanwhile, Wall Street women are shunning shawls and wearing the so-called success suit (tailored jacket and skirt, never pants).

Problem With Shawls
Shawls bespeak "vulnerability," they say. Also, shawls get all tangled up in briefcases, which are supposed to bespeak "power."

The best briefcase, to judge by the proliferating how-to articles, is the leather number, devoid of designers' initials. One's own initials can be an effective touch, though. And the best handbag is no handbag at all.

Male executives get twitchy around handbags, according to Michael Korda, whose new book, "Success," will be published next month by Random House (\$9.95). He speculates that men may see handbags as "symbols of femininity" or as repositories of "God knows what intimate feminine possessions." Anyway, Korda and others advise women to give handbags the cold shoulder.

The trouble with this advice

is that it leaves the female executive no place to put the preferred dark brown leather wallet. She needs the wallet, of course, to carry the American Express Card she flashes at business lunches. Then she signs the bill with a gold Cross pen.

The gold Cross pen recommendation comes from John Molloy. His new book, "The Women's Dress for Success Book" (Violet Publishing, \$9.95), will be out soon and it's filled with recommendations like that.

Noting that most businesswomen "dress for failure," Molloy goes on to set them straight from the b-fins of their hats ("I recommend a maroon fedora with a little feather") to the tips of their shoes (dark-colored leather pumps, closed, with a 1 1/2-inch heel).

Years of Research
What makes him so sure? Science, he says, nine years of research based on thousands of interviews in major corporations. All this in quest of the perfect businesswoman's uniform, which turned out to be a certain suit.

One woman who tested the success suit was so impressed with the authority it conveyed that, according to Molloy, she wrote a pledge ("I pledge to wear only highly tailored, dark-colored skirted suits...") and circulates it among the other women in the office.

But Molloy would carry the suit beyond the office. "Women appearing on television should wear it," he says. "Leaders of the feminist movement should wear it... They cannot have equal status and equal pay without a collective image equal to that of men. Without a uniform there is no equality of image."

offered by Gerard): "Telle me why lettuce, which our Grand-

sires last did eat, is now of late become, to be the first of meat?" The answer seems to be that the Romans had just come to realize that lettuce arouses the appetite.

Columbus Himself
Columbus himself is supposed to have introduced lettuce to the New World, where it was eaten chiefly in the following century by those who grew it in the one garden.

But only after World War did Americans begin to appreciate the virtues of lettuce, despite the discouragingly unappetizing nature of its growth as a "protective food." Americans today eat about 6700 million worth of lettuce annually. California produces 70 per cent of it, and Arizona, figured on year-around basis, another 15 per cent. During the six months of the year when lettuce is out season elsewhere, these two states together hold a virtual monopoly on lettuce production, supply from 90 to 98 per cent of demand.

Nobody knows where lettuce originated, except that it is plant of the Northern Hemisphere, which does not exact pinpoint its place of birth, a almost certainly of Eurasia, which is not much more precise, reasonable guess might be that it is a native of the Caucasus for history seems to place the earliest lettuce in or near southern Asia, but its intolerance of heat points to a cool climate in this part of the world implies altitude; several places show similar climatic preferences originated in the Caucasus.

Head Lettuce

Head lettuces are subdivided into two groups: butterhead, tender and pleasing to taste, but soft and hence difficult to pack, ship and store, the crisp hard-headed types, inferior from the gourmet's point of view, but meaning less for the sellers, so that is what we get.

The commonest lettuce in the United States is the hard-headed iceberg variety, unfortunately least "protective"—one-third much vitamin A as the headed types, one-ninth as much as romaine; only a little more than half as much calcium as much as romaine; one-fourth as much as romaine, four times as much as butterhead.

Butterheads include the polar Boston lettuce and Bibb lettuce, the second developed by amateur horticulturist, John Bibb, in Frankfurt, Ky., extensive enough to make it a feature Kentucky Derby breakfasts. Lettuce has engendered a spring of the highest quality, learn from Thoreau, who "Walden" hailed "Hebe, a bearer to Jupiter, who was daughter of Jumo and wild tues, and who had the po of restoring gods and men to vigor of youth. She was probably the only thoroughly sou conditioned, healthy, and rot young lady that ever walked globe, and wherever she came was spring."

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EC Offers to Curb Sales of Steel to U.S.

Oct. 10 (Reuters).—by the prospect of a war between the United States and Europe, steel producers in the Common Market today announced a compromise agreement to control sales.

The agreement, which is intended to protect the steel industry of a trade war which would be a disaster for Europe, was announced by Mr. Ferry, chairman of the Common Market's Steel Production Council.

Mr. Ferry said that his proposal for voluntary restraints on sales in the U.S. market should be negotiated by the EEC and the American government and complement similar negotiations between the United States and Japan.

He said he did not know how the idea would be received in America but added that "it would be a matter of good sense and in the American interest for them to be received favorably."

Earlier today a leading Japanese steel producer, Ishikawa Shoji, of Nippon Steel Corp., told the session that the longer the current world steel slowdown lasted, the more problems it would create.

"The increasing tension in the world steel trade will give rise to a sense of crisis in relation to the free trade system," he said.

He said that "with our production drastically reduced, we are experiencing a most depressed state" with mills and furnaces being closed down. Japanese steel-makers were operating at 70 per cent of capacity, he added.

CD Sees No Growth, More Jobless

ASBOURG, France, Oct. 10 (AP).—Despite stimulative measures in Japan and West Germany, the overall growth in the European Community for Economic Cooperation could be below last year's while unemployment could rise further in 1978.

A new forecast, made today by the Council of Economic Advisors, predicts that the Community's growth will be 1.5 per cent in 1978, down from 2.5 per cent in 1977.

The forecast, which is based on the assumption that the Community's growth will be 1.5 per cent in 1978, is a significant reduction from the 2.5 per cent growth in 1977.

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Urges Boost

Van Lennep warned that progress was made against inflation, there was the possibility of a generalized balance-of-payments constraint becoming a problem.

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Tobacco Firms Get Burned In Substitutes

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—The British tobacco companies plan to send a message to the U.S. market by refusing to buy them.

The companies, which include W.D. and H.O. Wills, a subsidiary of the Imperial Tobacco Co., has announced that it will burn 100 million of the cigarettes, worth \$450,000 (\$7,000).

Analysts, Britain's second biggest tobacco firm, and said they also expect to destroy large quantities of substitute cigarettes.

Industry sources estimated that altogether some 600 million cigarettes, worth about \$1 million, will be destroyed.

The move ended a national campaign to get Britain's 22 million smokers to switch to cigarettes, which are a mixture of tobacco and synthetic material made from pulp and cellulose.

Investment Officers Are Defensive Stock Upswing May Take Time

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—Although some analysts see signs that the stock market may be ending its long descent, some investment officers think significant upswing may be slow in coming.

"It's time to be patient," suggests Richard Crowell, senior vice-president of Boston Co. He explains that "we don't see any reason to alter the defensive position we've had since the second half of 1976." The firm, which watches over investments of \$7.2 billion, is maintaining cash reserves in its typical tax-free pension account of about 35 per cent.

"We prefer to wait for the green light," he states. One reason he thinks the market may encounter further difficulty is that although the Dow Jones Industrial average has been weak (it is down 17.2 per cent from its 1976 high), "most stocks are just starting to lose momentum."

Two other technical factors also convince him that the market has not bottomed yet: "Investor sentiment is too complacent and not overconcerned and reserves, such as mutual fund cash, are insufficient" to fuel a substantial market rise. Stocks are becoming undervalued, Mr. Crowell says, but they have not become "truly undervalued yet in relation to the pace of economic activity."

The market's weakness indicates it is anticipating an economic problem, he asserts, "but we don't have a clear perception yet of what that problem is." However, he believes "there will be significant slowing of economic growth for several quarters." He explains that "consumer spending, which led the recovery, seems to have run its course and capital spending probably won't increase enough next year to maintain a rapid economy."

"We're cautious for the short term," states Charles Miller, president of Funds Advisory Co., Houston, which guides more than \$500 million. "We think there's some downside risk and not as much upside potential as we would like to see. It's hard to make a case for an extremely strong market."

Funds Advisory has reserves of 30 per cent to 40 per cent in its portfolios' equity portions; the fixed-income portions are fully invested but it is starting to hold back some of the cash flow.

"On a historic basis the current market offers a lot of attractive values, but value alone isn't enough," he contends. "Other variables that must be considered in investment decisions are liquidity (flow of funds) and investor psychology."

The market is still a three-tier affair, Mr. Miller observes. One of these tiers, the intermediate cyclical (steel, paper, chemical, textile and metal issues), he says, "has been weak for well over a year." Another tier, the leading growth stocks, which were relatively strong through the summer, "falttered recently and will be under liquidation for a while," he believes. "They're vulnerable to international economic weakness and to the pace of consumer spending," he adds.

The third tier is "everything else in the market and these issues are down less than 5 per cent from their peaks in July," he observes. But he looks for this group to become weaker, partly because of pressure from the major averages, which consist largely of the first two tiers.

Another Low Against Swiss Franc

Dollar Falls Despite Banks' Intervention

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—An apparent bid by the West German Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank to support the dollar failed today as market sentiment maintained its negative stance toward the U.S. currency.

The Bundesbank reportedly bought about \$20 million at the Frankfurt fixing and the Swiss authorities were also said to have intervened in support of the U.S. unit. But dealers said once the central banks withdrew late in the day the dollar lost all of its slim gains made earlier.

Against the deutsche mark the dollar fell to 2.2920 marks from 2.2940 marks earlier today and 2.2930 marks late Friday. The dollar fell to a new low against the Swiss franc of 2.0385 francs from 2.0390 francs earlier and 2.0310 francs late last week.

Continued strong demand for the Swiss currency pushed the franc to within 0.5 per cent of parity with the mark. The cross-rate rose to 99.50 marks for 100 francs from Friday's rate of 99.22 marks. Some dealers said they expect the Swiss and German currencies to reach parity, possibly within a week.

Gold Soars \$3 an Ounce To 2-Year High

ZURICH, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold, which has been climbing steadily recently, jumped \$3 an ounce in London and Zurich today to its highest level in two years.

At the afternoon fixing in London the price of \$197.15 an ounce was the highest in two years and up \$3.20 from Friday's fixing. However, late trading pared this gain to \$3. The closing price in London and Zurich was \$197.15, up from \$194.125 Friday.

Gold traders said there was no single event that would account for the sharp rise, though one chief dealer at a major Swiss bank mentioned that both South Africa and the Soviet Union were holding back their selling, thus putting upward pressure on the price.

Italy Registers A Trade Surplus

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a trade surplus of 254 billion lire (\$280 million) in August, its third consecutive monthly surplus.

The country's trade deficit over the first eight months of the year shrank to 1,749 billion lire, almost half of the 1976 trade deficit for the same period, which amounted to 3,204 billion lire.

The trade surplus in June was \$1 billion lire and in July \$25 billion lire.

Meanwhile, industrial production declined again in August, although the 0.5-per-cent fall was nowhere near the 7.7-per-cent slump of July.

Wholesale Price Index Rises 0.5% in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—Britain's provisional wholesale price index of manufactured products rose by 0.5 per cent in September to 269.2 (1970 equals 100) from 268 in August, and by 19 per cent over the year, the government said today.

The index of wholesale prices for products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco rose 0.7 per cent last month from August to 273.3 from 273.2. Food output prices fell about 0.2 per cent.

U.S. Growth Seen Slowing in '78

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—U.S. economic expansion will continue next year at a slower rate than this year's expansion, but growth will probably halt and the economy will turn down by late 1978 or 1979, according to a survey of business economists.

The forecast, which is in general agreement with other recent predictions by business groups, was made by the National Association of Business Economists, which opened its annual meeting today in Philadelphia.

It is somewhat more pessimistic, however, than the Carter administration's official forecast. Government economists are revising downward their estimates of 1978 growth to take into account recent indications of sluggish economic activity.

Worries Fingering
Despite the relatively benign outlook for 1978, the business economists pointed to a number of areas of concern. Among them:

- There will be insufficient capital spending by business, primarily because of a lack of confidence in future profitability.
- The "regulatory environment" and uncertainties associated with it are causing problems for businessmen.
- A deceleration in business fixed investment to a 13.5-per-cent advance is foreseen, compared with this year's estimated 15 per cent.

In addition, the economists said they expected a slowing in the rise of personal consumption expenditures next year and a modest decline in housing starts.

Nevertheless, they predicted that inflation would probably continue at a rate somewhat above 6 per cent in 1978, that unemployment, while diminishing, would still average 6.7 per cent of the labor force, and that corporate profits would show a pre-tax rise of 6.3 per cent, down from an estimated 9.3 per cent this year and 20 per cent in 1976.

Increased Tax Cut Planned To Boost Firms' Investment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Increasingly concerned about the sluggish pace of investment, administration tax planners have sweetened the reduction for business that President Carter is likely to propose to Congress as part of a broader tax reform package, administration sources said yesterday.

The overall tax cut, to be phased over several years, is likely to exceed \$30 billion and may well reach \$32 billion, the sources said.

That would be appreciably higher than the \$17.2 billion figure tentatively used in a Treasury planning paper Sept. 2. Moreover, nearly all the increase would be in the form of tax relief for business so as to spur investment, the sources indicated.

Stocks Drop In Low Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—New York Stock Prices closed mostly lower today in the slowest trading of the year with many investors observing the Columbus Day holiday.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 0.09 point to 840.26 and declining issues outnumbered gainers about 750 to 550.

Volume totaled 10.68 million shares, down from 16.25 million shares Friday. Trading was the slowest since Jan. 2, 1976 when 10.3 million shares changed hands.

Brokers said that with institutions closed, many individual investors inactive and the money market not in operation, the market tended to be slow and hesitant.

Stocks Drop In Low Trade

They attributed some selling to the report that analysts generally expect the money supply to press higher this month with some looking for a surge of up to \$4 billion in the basic money supply, figures to be released later this week.

Analysts say a new expansion of the money supply could lead to tighter Federal Reserve money policy. Just last Friday, the Fed raised its target on key federal funds rates to 6 1/2 per cent and some analysts say it could raise the target another half point. It has raised it two points already this year.

Vornado was the NYSE's biggest percentage gainer, up 7/8 at 7. The company said Friday it will sell its Builders Emporium division to W.R. Grace and its West Coast Two Guys operation to Fed Mart Corp.

Stocks Drop In Low Trade

The Big Board's most active, Savin Business Machines, dropped 2 1/8 to 25 7/8. Analysts said investors continued to worry about the cloudy outlook of Savin's future relationship with its supplier, Ricoh Co.

Alcon Laboratories, also high up on the active list, gained 1/2 to 28. Alcon disclosed last week it is studying several merger offers.

Heavily-traded Chris Craft Industries declined 5/8 to 8. Chris Craft and Bangor Punta said last week they are near a settlement over the ownership of Piper Aircraft Corp.

Company Report

Abbott Laboratories

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars	1977	1976
Third Quarter		
Revenue	309.6	270.8
Profit	27.7	21.9
Per Share	0.93	0.78
Nine Months		
Revenue	897.9	797.8
Profit	80.9	62.9
Per Share	2.72	2.24

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Stocks and Divs	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	9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[illegible]

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1977	High	Low	Close	Chg
Continued from preceding page					
100 Edison	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EDO	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 1977	High	Low	Close	Chg
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0
100 EGM	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0


GENEVA
GUBELIN
60 Rue du Rhône
LES AMBASSADEURS
20 Quai du Général Guisan
ZURICH
GUBELIN
30 Bahnhofstrasse
LES AMBASSADEURS
64 Bahnhofstrasse
WEISBERG
33 Bahnhofstrasse

LONDON
ALGERNON ASPREY
27 Bruton Street
ASPREY & CO.
New Bond Street
GARFARD & CO. Ltd
112 Regent Street

PARIS
ALBERT
181, rue de la Madeleine
CLERC
4 Place de l'Opera
FRED
6 Rue Royale

ROME
BEDETTI
11 Piazza San Silvestro
RUGGARI
Via Cordon

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS
HAVE SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL
IN COMMON.



Patek Calatrava

Market Summary	
NYSE Most Active	
AmGen Inc	215,000
Amgen Inc	150,000
Amgen Inc	140,000
Amgen Inc	120,000
Amgen Inc	110,000
Amgen Inc	100,000
Amgen Inc	90,000
Amgen Inc	80,000
Amgen Inc	70,000
Amgen Inc	60,000

Dow Jones Averages	
Open	1,141.50
High	1,145.00
Low	1,138.00
Close	1,142.00
Chg	+0.50

Standard & Poor's	
Composite	165.15
Industrials	165.15
Utilities	165.15
Finance	165.15
Transportation	165.15

NYSE Index	
Composite	165.15
Industrials	165.15
Utilities	165.15
Finance	165.15
Transportation	165.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	
Oct. 7	118,500
Oct. 8	118,500
Oct. 9	118,500
Oct. 10	118,500

American Most Active	
Amgen Inc	215,000
Amgen Inc	150,000
Amgen Inc	140,000
Amgen Inc	120,000
Amgen Inc	110,000
Amgen Inc	100,000
Amgen Inc	90,000
Amgen Inc	80,000
Amgen Inc	70,000
Amgen Inc	60,000

Monday's New Highs and Lows	
NEW HIGHS—25	
Alcan Lab	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00
Amgen Inc	100.00

Dutch Price Index Up	
THE HAGUE, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).	
The Dutch consumer price index rose to 184.2 in mid-September, up 0.6 per cent from the mid-August figure, the government statistics bureau said.	
The index is based on 1969 equals 100.	

Continental Bank of Chicago is the bank that adapts its services to your requirements.

that makes Continental the bank of opportunity wherever in the world we serve.

In Europe: Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Dusseldorf, Munich, Frankfurt, London, Piraeus, Athens, Thessaloniki, Madrid, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Milan, Rome, Paris, Edinburgh, Vienna, Geneva, and Zurich.

The bank of opportunity

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